

Daily Appeal

BY McLANAHAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1862.

MILITARY ORDERS.

We write to the officers of the command-in-chief of this military department, published in today's paper. These are operative throughout the State, and their regulations should not be disregarded. Especially should attention be given to the orders regarding the conduct of citizens, which, we are assured, will be rigidly enforced by the authorities. Of course some of these may appear arbitrary, and under other circumstances ought not to be submitted to, but the fate of the country depends upon the success of the military, and the people must co-operate and submit to some privations while our gallant men in the field are suffering and risking so much.

THE MAILS.

Whether through the inefficiency of the route officials, or the insufficiency of the system adopted by the department, or both, we can only conjecture, but it must be admitted by the most cautious friend of Postmaster General Revere, that the facilities are at present, and have been for a long time, the worst ever imposed upon a patient and suffering people. Entire failures are frequent, but detentions and irregularities are of daily occurrence. This morning we received letters which had been nine days on the way from Richmond, but no papers. The Savannah Republic of the 15th ultimo, also came to hand. These delays are outrageous and come unnecessary. If this department's business cannot be better managed, the people would prefer to see it closed altogether. Private enterprisers would soon accomplish what bungling officials have failed to do—afford the people a cheap and speedy transmission of their mail matter.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSISSIPPI.

It is stated by the Richmond Examiner of the 19th, that the War Department has ordered that the department of Mississippi shall be defended to the last extremity. This information will be joyfully received at the West, for as the Examiner remarks, the fact is that the enemy has not numbers enough for the newly-extended field of operations in the West. He is unable to defend the new Federal line extending down the Mississippi, and including Memphis, against the actual or anticipated operations of the Confederate army. We may expect to see the Mississippi River, from Hannibal to near Vicksburg, the posts of the enemy will invite attack by the North. Pershing in keeping up such a fine. The evacuation of Corinth has had the effect of extending the field of operations in the West, and mobilizing a powerful Confederate army, which is able to reinforce our arms at any point to victorious numbers.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Mobile News has New Orleans papers of the 12th—the *Examiner* and the *Free Press*, neither of them, it says, contains much of general interest. The *Examiner* mentions the arrival of the steamer Rhode Island from Texas. The promised bombardment of Galveston has not taken place. On the 4th inst., a steamer took place over that place between a detachment of Federal who had landed, and a body of Texas troops. The Yankees were forced to disembark "promptly," and then the Federal blockade ship opened fire on the Texans. The *Examiner* says Butler has received authority from the War Department to recruit new Federal regiments in New Orleans, and has appointed an officer to perform that duty. By another order, the authorities are null and void, unless the authorities have taken the oath of allegiance. Another forbids the assembling of citizens in groups or crowds on the streets, because "it has become dangerous to the public peace."

YANKEE OUTRAGES ON THE RIVER.

The following extract from a private letter, dated DeSoto Front, Miss., July 17, shows something of the proceedings of the Yankees on the river. The writer says: "The Yankees came to Mr. John Markle's, and demanded all his negro men, and forced him to give them up. They did the same with Messrs. Burgett, Moore, and Carothers, taking all they could find, when they came to my house. I did not meet them myself, and when they demanded the negroes of my wife, she refused to give them up, which they did not. Two of my boys ran off at night, however. On yesterday a boat stepped three hours just above my house, while the three went out hunting negroes. If we had had the men we could have captured the boat, the crew of which was negroes." The same writer expresses the opinion that if a few cannon were sent to that locality a great harvest could be reaped, and he urges that a small force be sent to aid the citizens, saying "we will feed them." His suggestion is a good one, that should be acted on. Another report is that the Yankees are to be sent to the river, and that they will be in good health, and as full of hope for the future as ever.

DIVINE SERVICE.—The Rev. C. B. Jones

(late of Memphis) will preach in the Baptist church to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

CUMBERLAND GAP.—The Bristol (Va.) Ad-

vertiser learns from a gentleman who left that important position a day or so ago, that the Yankee army had all skedaddled from there, and gone to parts unknown.

EXPOSURE.—We had the pleasure to-day

of greeting Mr. McJannet, who arrived in this city a few days since. He is a gentleman of high standing, and we are pleased to learn that he is in good health, and as full of hope for the future as ever.

THE ENGLISH FLORIDA ROYALTY.—This

regiment has been organized by the election of the following field officers, viz: Colonel, Richard F. Floyd; Lieutenant-Colonel, John M. Ponce; Major, William Turner.

THE CHARLOTTE COURIER, of July 10th,

says that the wife of Gen. Beauregard died in New Orleans recently. Another report is that she died in Mobile. The gallant chieftain will have the sympathies of a nation in his bereavement.

THE FAIRBANKS SERVICE.—A splendid

opportunity is now offered to become connected with the Fairbanks service, by joining the corps now being organized by Capt. Ontlaw. He is a gallant and competent officer, who has been driven from his home by the invaders of his State, when Columbus, Ky., was evacuated by the Confederates. He comes to Mississippi as a refugee, determined to do his share in driving back the foe, and offers a glorious opportunity to all who wish to aid. See his card.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE VICTORY AT HERRINGSBURG.

Two Hundred Prisoners Captured.

Two Federal Generals Taken.

MOBILE, July 18.—A special dispatch to the

Advertiser and Register dated Knoxville, July 17th, says:

Gen. Forrest's dispatch states that he has

captured twelve hundred prisoners, including two

brigade generals, four cannon, and destroyed

stores worth half a million.

Our loss was sixteen killed and thirty

wounded, and the loss of the enemy was

estimated at two hundred and thirty

hundred.

This gallant dash was made early Sunday

morning.

Gen. Forrest has fallen back to McMinnville.

The attack on Tampa.

The columns of the 10th, published at Lake

City, Fla., contains the following dispatch:

GALENSVILLE, Fla., July 6.—Passengers from

Tampa report that the enemy are shelling that

place, and that our batteries are replying with

great effect.

GALENSVILLE, July 7.—Passengers from

Tampa report that the Yankees gunboats have

been shelling the town of Tampa, and that the

Yankees have been driven from the town of

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LETTERS FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, July 9, 1862.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

Two things have been satisfactorily

demonstrated by the late series of events on the

Chickahominy and James river. One is that

our troops are far better equipped for aggressive

than defensive warfare. It must have been

observed by all who have studied the military

operations of this war, that hitherto we have

been on a purely defensive warfare, not merely

in forbearing to invade the enemy's country,

but in waiting to be attacked in our own. It

was so at Belmont, at Manassas, at Hotchkiss

Island, at Leesburg, at Donelson, and at New

Orleans. Gen. Price in Missouri, and Gen. Jack-

son in the Valley of Virginia, constitute the

exceptions to this standing rule, in adopting a

vigorous policy of rapid and continuous assault

upon the enemy, and both gained the most fruit-

ful and glorious victories. But elsewhere within

our own territories we have not down and avail-

ing the "onward movement" of the Yankees, al-

lowing them to select their own time and place

of giving battle, and the result has been on the

whole disastrous to our arms. In the recent op-

erations before this city, our policy was offen-

sive from the moment the enemy was given to

charge the batteries at Mechanicsville until Mc-

Clellan got safely with his demoralized and

demoralized army under the protection of his

power of the river, and the result was a

complete and unmitigated disaster to our arms.

It was a very sad and painful lesson, and

one which will be remembered as long as the

war lasts. It was a lesson which should have

been learned long ago, and which should have

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THE BLOOD OF THE PARTISANS.

In the list of the killed and wounded at the

battle before Richmond, two or three of the

Massachusetts regiments suffered severely. The

newspapers speak very largely about the blood

of old Massachusetts watering the soil of Vir-

ginia; and of the bravery and daring of the

Massachusetts regiments. But the blood of the

killed and wounded there are many names

that indicate anything but Puritan stock. For

instance, the following list of the 9th Massa-

chusetts:

Capt. Thomas Case, missing, supposed killed.

Capt. John Carey, company G, wounded in

back, and left on the field.

Capt. J. W. McCallister, company I, killed.

Capt. W. M. Coffey, company K, killed.

Capt. Jeremiah O'Neil, company H, killed.

Capt. Michael Scanlon, wounded in arm.

Lieut. P. P. Nugent, company I, killed.

Lieut. Francis O'Dowd, company I, killed.

Lieut. Michael, company D, slightly

wounded.

Lieut. Tim. O'Hara, company G, missing.

Lieut. Tim. Burke, company K, slightly

wounded.

Lieut. John Doherty, company F, severely

wounded.

Lieut. P. W. Black, company F, severely

wounded.

John Garland, company K, F. Murphy, com-

pany G, J. Dooley, company K, B. Gilliam,

company C, Capt. Scanlon, company K, B. Rife,

company C, P. P. Nugent, company I, killed.

Company G, M. Toole, company G, W. Lowry,

company G, J. W. McCallister, company I, killed.

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